

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 39 of 1916.

REPORT

ON

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 23rd September 1916.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.	PAGE.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.	(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—
Nil	New self-government in Bengal ... 1289
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.	Salary of the Chief Accountant to the Calcutta Corporation ... ib.
(a)—Police—	The Howrah Municipality ... ib.
How to catch dacoits—Arms required ... 1285	(f)—Questions affecting the Land—
"Praising the police" ... ib.	A complaint of the inhabitants of Sitakund ... 1289
"The Bengal Police" ... ib.	"A prayer for the post of Mauzadar" ... ib.
Arrests ... 1286	(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—
"As the disease is so is the remedy"—Anarchism and internment ... ib.	Prohibition of Id holidays ... 1290
"To whom shall we make known?" ... ib.	(h)—General—
Syamsundar Chakravarti ... ib.	The Industries Commission ... 1290
Doings of the police at Maksudpur (Faridpur) ... ib.	"The Viceroy's speech" ... ib.
"Police vs. students" ... ib.	Ditto ... ib.
"Allegations about annoying pilgrims at Kali-ghat" ... ib.	Nomination in the Legislative Council ... 1291
(b)—Working of the Courts—	Protection for India ... ib.
"Religion and sleep" ... 1287	New form of indenture system ... ib.
(c)—Jails—	The next Governor of Bengal ... 1292
Nil	Ditto ditto ... ib.
(d)—Education—	Ditto ditto ... ib.
Industrial education in India ... 1287	Ditto ditto ... ib.
Strike at the Patna College ... ib.	Ditto ditto ... ib.
Ditto ditto ... ib.	The truth about the titles ... ib.
Ditto ditto ... 1288	"What then are we to do?" ... 1293
"Students' strike at the Patna College" ... ib.	The Bengali <i>Paltan</i> ... ib.
Hooghly Uda Union Madrasa and the Education Department ... ib.	"Counting the chickens before they are hatched"—The Bengali Double Company ... ib.
The Director's remarks ... ib.	Patiya (Chittagong) ... ib.
Comment on the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon ... ib.	"Mr. Alfred Bose" ... ib.
A <i>jatra</i> party at the University Institute ... 1289	Sub-Deputy Magistrates and survey work ... 1294
	The cultivation of indigo... ... ib.
	Puja holidays in the Paper Currency Office ... ib.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Nil.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Nil.

**V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND
CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.**

Famine relief in Akubpur (Tippers) '... ... 1254

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The war	...	...	...	1294
"Turkey"	...	...	...	1295
"The Balkans"	...	...	...	ib.
Ditto	...	...	...	ib.
"France"	...	...	...	ib.
"The Russian and the Rumanian on the battle-field"	...	...	...	1296
"Vain boast of German zeppelins"	...	...	...	ib.
"The fighting in the west"	...	...	...	ib.
The end of the war	...	...	...	ib.
Anglo-Indian regiment	...	...	...	ib.
Sir S. P. Sinha	...	...	...	1297
Agitation for self-government in India	...	...	...	ib.
India's hopeful future	...	...	...	ib.
Sale of German goods in Calcutta	...	...	...	1298
Alien missionaries in India	...	...	...	ib.
The Ralli jute contract	...	...	...	ib.

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[As it stood on the 1st January 1919.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Banhi" (P) ..	Calcutta	Monthly	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 47 years.	500
2	"Diptee" (P) ...	Do.	Do	Rev. G. R. Kampfer ...	500
<i>Bengali.</i>					
3	"Ahale Hadis" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Maulvi Abdul Hakim ; age 32 years	1,000
4	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 57 years.	700
5	"Al-Islam" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Akram Khan ; age 36 years	900
6	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	500
7	"Ananda" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
8	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	300
9	"Anjali" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Krishna Bihari Datta ; age 30 years.	200
10	"Antapur" (P)...	Do.	Do.	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	1,000
11	"Archhana" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 37 years.	600
12	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	350
13	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 76 years.	1,000
14	"Avasar" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 51 years.	1,600
15	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca	Do.	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 42 years.	600
16	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Bikrampur, Ambastha Sammilani, Dacca.	1,000
17	"Baidya Sanjivani" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Upendra Nath Vaidyaratna, Hindu Baidya ; age about 53 years.	500
18	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore	Do.	Jogendra Nath De, Hindu, Barui ...	500
19	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	C. S. Patterson ...	4,000
20	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 44 years.	500
21	" Bangabandhu " (P)...	Dacca	Do.	Ichau Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 58 years.	150
22	"Bangal Mahila" (P) ...	.....	Do.	Abinash Ch. Sarbbabhouma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	Not known.
23	"Bangali" (N) ...	Calcutta	Daily	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin ; age 70 years.	6,000
24	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 31 years.	1,550
25	" Bangavasi " (N) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Sahib Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 59 years.	19,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
26	"Bankura Darpan" (N).	Bankura	Weekly	Rama Nath Mukherji ; age 55 years	453
27	"Banshari" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Tapan Das, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 23 years.	500
28	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N)	Barisal	Weekly	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 38 years.	625
29	"Basumati" (N)	Calcutta	Do	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years, and Panchkari Banerji.	14,000
30	"Bauddha Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Sriman Purnananda Swami, age 33 years.	750
31	"Bhakti" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	600
32	"Bharati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Mani Lal Ganguli, Brahmo ; age about 33 years.	1,700
33	"Bharatbarsha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha ; age 40 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 52 years.	4,000
34	"Bharatmahila" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Srinati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 35 years.	450
35	"Bharat Nari" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Ananda Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya.	1,000
36	"Bhisak Darpan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi	250
37	"Bidushak" (P)	Do.	Do.	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	200
38	"Bijnan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 44 years.	200
39	"Bikrampur" (P)	Mymensingh	Quarterly	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya.	500
40	"Birbhum Varta" (N)	Suri	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	1,007
41	"Birbhumi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 35 years.	800
42	"Birbhum Vasi" (N)	Rampur Hat	Weekly	Tara Sundar Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin.	700
43	"Brahma Vadi" (P)	Barisal	Monthly	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 54 years.	660
44	"Brahma Vidya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
45	"Brahman Samaj" (P)	Do.	Weekly	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	1,000
46	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N).	Burdwan	Do.	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	700
47	"Byabasay O Baniya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 38 years.	500
48	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha" (N).	Bhawanipur	Weekly	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	800
49	"Charu Mihir" (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha	800
50	"Chikita Prakas" (P)	Nadis	Monthly	Dhirendra Nath Halder, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 30 years.	500
51	"Chikita Tatva Vijnan" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 46 years.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
53	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N).	Chinsura	Weekly	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	1,000
53	"Dainik Chandrika" (N).	Calcutta	Daily except on Thursdays.	Hari Das Datta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	400
54	"Dainik Basumati" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 49 years, and others.	3,500
55	"Dacca Prakas," (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Biswas. Hindu, Kayastha.	800
56	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin ; age about 41 years.	2,000
57	"Dhanwantari" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Purna Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya age 62 years.	600
58	"Dharma Tatva" (P)	Do.	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo	300
59	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 55 years.	7,000
60	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsura	Do.	Kumar Dev Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 26 years.	1,500
61	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N).	Faridpur	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya ; age about 79 years.	900
62	"Galpa Lahari" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	800
63	"Gambhira" (P)	Malda	Bi-monthly	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 36 years.	300
64	"Gaud-duta" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
65	"Grihastha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 58 years.	3,000
66	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan ; age 33 years.	500
67	"Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Do.	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 59 years.	400
68	"Hare School Magazine" (P)	Do.	Do.	Harendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha	500
69	"Hindu Ranjika" (N)	Rajshahi	Weekly	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	200
70	"Hindu Sakha" (P)	Hooghly	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
71	"Hindu School Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Bajali Bhushan Shome, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 18 years.	800
72	"Hitavadi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 51 years.	32,000
73	"Islam Abha" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Shaikh Abdul Majid	1,000
74	"Islam-Rabi" (N)*	Mymensingh	Weekly	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Musliman ; age about 34 years.	700
75	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist ; age 58 years.	700
76	"Jagaran" (N)	Bagerhat	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
77	"Jahannabi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	600
78	"Jangipur Samoad" (N)*	Murshidabad	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100

*Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
79	"Janmabhumi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jatindranath Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	300
80	"Jasohar" (N)	Jessore	Weekly	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
81	"Jhankar" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jitendra Nath Pal, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	900
82	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur	Do.	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 36 years.	300
83	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P)	Comilla	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi	1,500
84	"Kajer-Loke" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 49 years.	350
85	"Kalyani" (N)	Magura	Weekly	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 51 years.	500
86	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad	Monthly	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	150
87	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N)	Barisal	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 70 years.	500
88	"Kayastha Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sarat Kumar Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	750
89	"Khulnavasi" (N)	Khulna	Weekly	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 54 years.	350
90	"Krishak" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha; age 42 years.	700
91	"Krishi Samvad" (P)	Dacca	Do	Nishi Kanta Ghosh Hindu, Kayastha age about 36 years.	1,000
92	"Kshatriya Bandhoo" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nagiswar Prasad Sinha, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 40 years.	400
93	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P)	Do.	Do.	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian; age about 52 years.	500
94	"Kushadaha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahmo; age 38 years.	500
95	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 61 years.	200
96	"Mahila Bandhav" (P)	Do.	Do.	Miss K. Blair; age 61 years	500
97	"Mahishya Mahila" (P)	Nadia	Do.	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibarta.	300
98	"Mahisya Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sevananda Bharati, Hindu, Mahishya age 32 years.	1,200
99	"Malancha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta; Hindu, Vaidya; age 46 years.	1,000
100	"Malda Samachar" (N)	Malda	Weekly	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 44 years.	1,100
101	"Manasi" (P)*	Calcutta	Monthly	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray Hindu, Brahmin, age 41 years.	2,200
102	"Mandar Mala"	Do.	Weekly	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo; age about 68 years.	400
103	"Marmavani" (N)*	Do.	Do.	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	700
104	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore	Do.	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope; age 27 years.	500

*Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
105	"Midnapore Hitalshi" (N).	Midnapore	Weekly	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	1,700
106	"Moslem Hitalshi" (N).	Calcutta	Do.	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	8,500
107	"Muhammadi" (N)	Do.	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 40 years.	About 7,000
108	"Mukul" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ananda Charan Sen, Brahmo; age 46 years.	450
109	"Murshidabad Hitalshi" (N).	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	250
110	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	.....	.....
111	"Nandini" (P)	Howrah	Issued every two months.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 33 years.	500
112	"Narayan" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu; age 49 years.	1,200
113	"Natya Mandir" (P)	Do.	Do.	Mani Lal Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	700
114	"Nava Vanga" (N)	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha; age 27 years.	400
115	"Nayak" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Panchcowri Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	About 3,500
116	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo; age 63 years.	900
117	"Nihar" (N)	Contai	Weekly	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahmo; age 56 years.	500
118	"Nityananda Sevak" (P)	Murshidabad	Monthly	Abinash Chandra Kabyapurantirtha, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	400
119	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town...	Weekly	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 33 years.	400
120	"Pabna Bogra Hitalshi" (N).	Pabna	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
121	"Pakshik Patrika" (P)	Serampore	Fortnightly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	500
122	"Pallivasi" (N)	Kalna	Weekly	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	300
123	"Pallivarta" (N)	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	500
124	"Pantha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukharji	300
125	"Pataka" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	400
126	"Pataka" (P)	Barisal	Quarterly	Rev. J. D. Raw	500
127	"Prabhini" (N)*	Do.	Weekly	Panchkari Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
128	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar	Monthly	Rev. G. C. Dutt, Christian; age 48 years.	1,600
129	"Praja Bandhu" (N)	Tippera	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kairvarta, Brahmin; age 33 years.	210
130	"Prajapati" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	1,000
131	"Prantavasi" (N)	Netrakona	Fortnightly	Jogesh Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	800
132	"Prasun" (N)	Katwa	Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh, Hindu, Goala; age 45 years.	715

*Suspended.

No	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
133	"Pratijna" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jatindra Lal Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	150
134	"Pratihar" (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 68 years.	506
135	"Pratibha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Abinash Chandra Mazumdar ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	500
136	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do ...	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 57 years.	5,000
137	"Priti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	300
138	"Pritibarta" (P) ...	Tippera ...	Do. ...	Kali Das Pal ; Hindu ...	500
139	"Rajdutt" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Revd. Rana Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 33 years.	700
140	"Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	400
141	"Rangpur Sahitya Parishad Patrika." (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Bhavani Prasanna Lahiri ; Hindu, Brahmin.	500
142	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly ...	Abdul Latif, Muhammadan ; age 36 years.	783
143	"Rayat" (N)* ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Naziruddin Ahmad, Mussalman ; age about 35 years.	900
144	"Sabuj Patra" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age about 41 years.	500
145	"Sadhak" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Satish Chandra Biswas ; Hindu, Kaivartta ; age 34 years.	200
146	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste ; age 51 years.	2,000
147	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin ; age 62 years.	400
148	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Pramatha Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 36 years.	1,300
149	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Mohan Gupta ...	300
150	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 36 years.	450
151	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Satish Chandra Roy ...	300
152	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo ; age 62 years.	About 550
153	"Sammilan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste age 43 years.	200
154	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose ; age about 48 years.	300
155	"Sammilani" (P) ..	Do. ...	Monthly ...	N. J. Basu, M.A. ...	400
156	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sukumar Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo ; age 32 years.	2,500
157	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Kumar Mitter ; age 55 years.	6,000

*Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
158	"Sankalpa" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 35 years.	900
159	"Sansodhini" (N)	Chittagong	Weekly	Kali Chandra Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years.	400
160	"Santosh" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Mohim Ch. Chakladar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
161	"Saswati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 51 years.	400
162	"Sebak" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Purba Bangala Brahman Sammilani	300
163	"Senapati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Revd. W. Carey ; age 59 years	200
164	"Serampore" (N)	Serampore	Weekly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	400
165	"Sisu" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	7,500
166	"Saurabha" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	1,200
167	"Silpa-o-Suhitya" (P)	Chinsura	Do.	Netai Chand Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 37 years.	350
168	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A. B.L., Hindu ; Baidya ; age 41 years.	200
169	"Sikshak" (P)	Barisal	Do.	Revd. W. Carey ; age 59 years	125
170	"Siksha Prachar" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 38 years.	1,000
171	"Siksha Samachar" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 39 years.	1,500
172	"Snehamayi" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Revd. A. L. Sarkar	700
173	"Sopan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 39 years.	250
174	"Sri Sri Krishna Chaitanya Tattwa Pracharak" (P).	Do.	Do.	Dr. Priya Nath Nandi, Hindu ; age 56 years.	1,000
175	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P)	Kalighat	Do.	Satya Nath Biswas, Hindu ; age 48 years.	300
176	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab ; age 32 years.	600
177	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do.	Weekly	Nisi Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 35 years.	1,200
178	"Samati" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	500
179	"Suprabhat" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo ; age 32 years.	900
180	"Suraj" (N)	Pabna	Weekly	Manmatha Nath Sanyal	500
181	"Suhrit" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 32 years.	300
182	"Suhrid" (N) ...	Perojpur Barisal	Fortnightly	Jatindra Mohan Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 37 years.	300
183	"Surabhi" (P)	Contai	Do.	Baranashi Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	300
184	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 50 years.	400

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
185	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,000
186	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli ; age 34 years.	500
187	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 45 years.	200
188	"Tapaban" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	250
189	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo ; age 42 years.	450
190	"Tattwa Manjari" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kali Charan Basu ; age about 43 years.	600
191	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" (P).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo ; age 54 years.	300
192	"Theatre" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Moni Lal Banarji, Brahmin ; age about 31 years.	800
193	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya ; age 44 years.	1,250
194	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kamal Hari Mukharji ...	900
195	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Afazuddin Ahmad ...	600
196	"Tulsi Patra" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rasik Mohan Bidyabhushan, Brahmin ; age 55 years.	250
197	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years.	150
198	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Swami Saradananda ...	1,200
199	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	About 3,000
200	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 57 years.	450
201	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	1,000
202	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Banaghat ...	Weekly ...	Girija Nath Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	775
203	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ...	300
204	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 54 years.	600
205	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	2,000
206	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 39 years.	1,000
207	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Phanindra Nath Pal B.A., Kayastha ; age 32 years.	900
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
208	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
209	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	G. C. Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	600
210	"Commercial Advertiser" (N)	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Radha Kissen Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 51 years.	250
211	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca ...	Quarterly ...	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	500

* Suspended

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—concluded.</i>					
212	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 49 years.	500
213	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra, Hindu, Kayastha; age 49 years, and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
214	"Fraternity" (P)	Calcutta	Quarterly	Revd. W. E. S. Holland	150
215	"Jagannath College Magazine." (P).	Dacca	Monthly	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
216	"Jyoti" (N)	Chittagong	Weekly	Kali Sankar Chakravarti; age 49 years.	2,000
217	"Krishnagar College Magazine." (P).	Krishnagar	Monthly	Hemanta Kumar Sarkar	200
218	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
219	"Rangpur Dikprakash." (N).	Rangpur	Weekly	Pramatha Nath De	300
220	"Ripon College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Bi-monthly	Sukumar Datta, M.A., Hindu, Kayastha; age 30 years.	2,000
221	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	Weekly	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 43 years.	500
222	"Scottish Churches College Magazine." (P).	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Revd. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
223	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 51 years.	500
<i>Garo.</i>					
224	"Achikni Ripeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Miss E. C. Bond and W. C. Mason	550
225	"Phring Phrang" (P)	Do.	Do.	D. McDonald	400
<i>Hindi.</i>					
226	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	3,000
227	"Calcutta Samachar" (N).	Do.	Do.	Amrita Lal Chakravarti; Hindu, Brahmin; age about 61 years.	2,000
228	"Chota Nagpur Dait Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	Monthly	Revd. K. W. G. Kennedy, Christian	450
229	"Daily Price List" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Bhupat Ram	250
230	"Dainik Bharat Mitra." (N).	Do.	Do.	Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	1,500
231	"Daroga Daptar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Barman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 30 years.	800
232	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 40 years.	5,000
233	"Bhaskar" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Padmaraj Ram Vala, Hindu, Jain; age about 48 years.	200
234	"Manorajan" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 52 years.	500
235	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	Weekly	R. K. Tebrivala, Hindu, Agarwala; age 45 years.	300

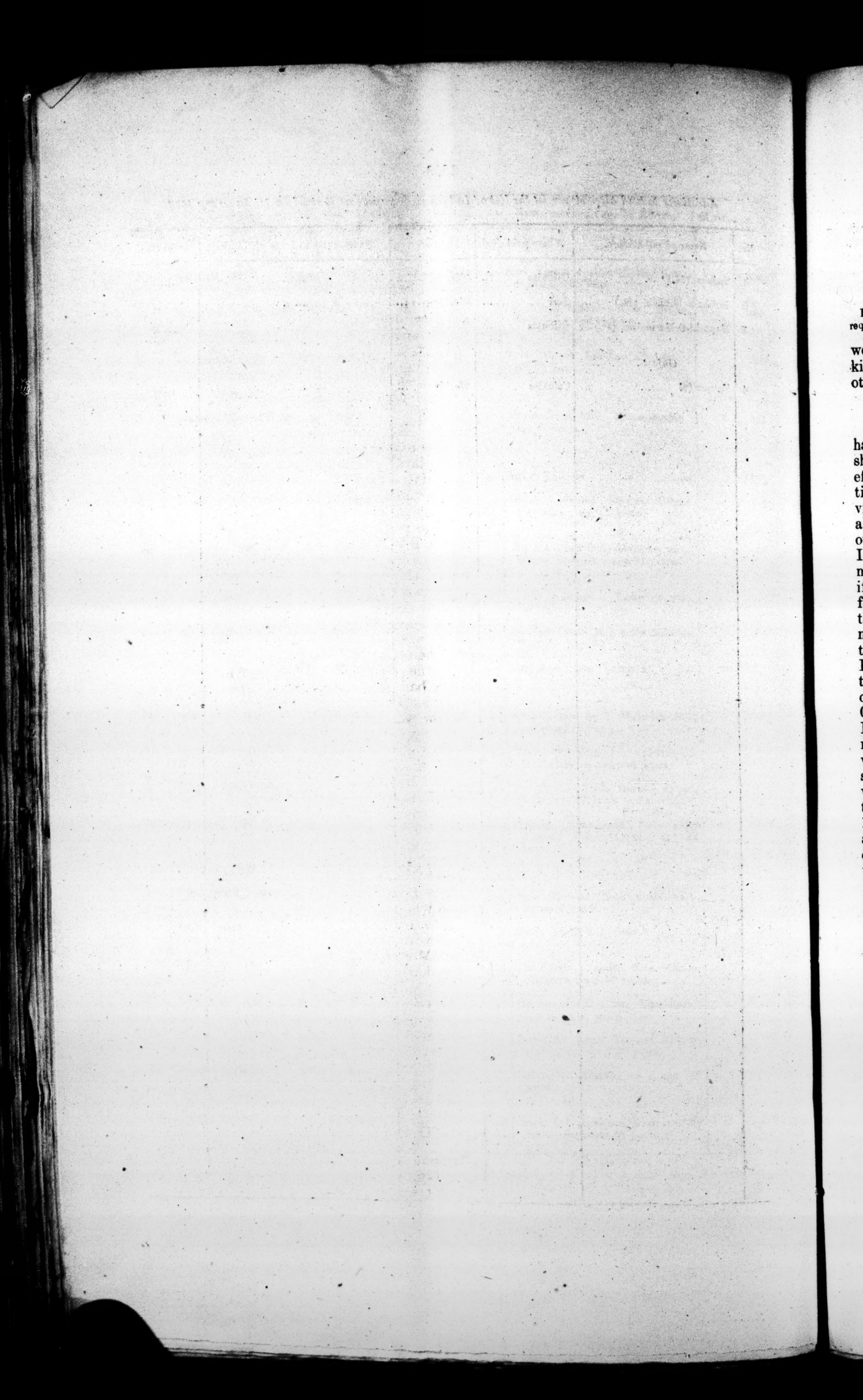
* Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Hindi—concluded.</i>					
236	"Ratnakar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Kissen Joshar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years	1,000
237	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ... <i>Parvatiya.</i>	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	450
238	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P) ...	Darjeeling ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. R. Pradhan, Christian; age 63 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
239	"Hablul Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 71 years.	500
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
240	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Mr. S. T. Jones ...	500
241	"Sajjan Toshini" (P) ...	Srimayapur ...	Do. ...	Bimala Prasad Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	300
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
242	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	500
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
243	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong ...	Monthly ...	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin	800
244	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 62 years.	940
245	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
246	"Albalagh" (N)* ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Abul Kalam Azad, Muhammadan; age about 33 years.	1,000
247	"Anwar-ul-Akhbar" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Maulvi Muhammad Irshad Hossain, Muhammadan; age 41 years.	800
248	"Negare Bazm" (P)* ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Muhammad Sayed Hossain Askari, M.A.; age 27 years, and another.	400
249	"Refaqut" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan; age 42 years.	700
250	"Durbin" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. A. M. Subrawardy ...	800
251	"Resalat" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sajat Hassain, Muhammadan; age about 45 years.	8,000
252	"Safir" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir ...	1,000
253	"Tandrusuti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	250
254	"Tarjoman" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Ghulam Hydar Khan, Mussalman; age about 38 years.	3,000
255	"Tirmezee" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muhammadan; age about 26 years.	200
256	"Iqdam" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mohiuddin Ahmad, B.A.; age 35 years.	1,000
<i>Oriya.</i>					
257	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste; age about 51 years.	200

* Suspended.

Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	Sadaqat (N.) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	.....	.....
2	Birbhum Hitaishi (N.) ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
3	Manashi-O-Marmabani (P.) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	.....	.....
	Gujrati.				
4	Navroz (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....



II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

THE *Tripura Hitaishi* (Comilla) of the 13th September says that a recent case of dacoity committed near Comilla proves conclusively the necessity of giving arms to the people of the country. Six dacoits armed with revolvers were opposed by about a thousand villagers with the result that the villagers killed one dacoit, while the dacoits killed five villagers, mortally wounded five others, and decamped with a booty of more than a thousand rupees.

TRIPURA HITAIISHI.
Sept. 13th, 1916.

How to catch dacoits—Arms required.

2. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 13th September writes as follows:—

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Sept. 13th, 1916.

"Praising the police."

Considering the dangerous work the police have to do, it is but natural and proper that their bravery and devotion to duty should elicit the praise of officials. And we also have often said that the heroic efforts of the police to stamp out anarchism deserve everybody's praise. At a time when even Lord Hardinge with his armed guards and all did not dare to visit the Indian quarters of Calcutta, our policemen moved about the lanes and alleys in search of criminals without fear. The police is mostly manned by our own countrymen and any disgrace of theirs is a disgrace to the whole Indian people. Besides, to the people at large, especially those living in the mufassal, the policeman is the personification of the mighty British *Raj*. So if the police be free from all blame, the people can live in peace and without fear. It is only because we want our police to be perfect that we try to invite the Government's attention to their defects whenever we find any. Unfortunately, however, our good motives are not appreciated by the higher ranks of the police, and we find that in his recently published Administration Report the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, has taken the criticisms which appear in the Indian Press against the police with a very bad grace. One does not, of course, expect from a police-officer the politeness which one receives from Governors or Secretaries. But one must, for the sake of truth, say that the Inspector-General of Police has taken a wilfully perverse view of the criticisms referred to above. If he had contented himself only with some self-adulation, we might have taken it as a mark of his own education and training and, as such, deserving our pity more than our censure. But when he goes out of his way and calls in to his aid what is wrong and untruthful, he must be prepared to receive the latter. The anxiety which the Government showed in the year 1829 to improve the police and which they show still, and the Commissions appointed since then have not improved matters very much. If the criticisms of the Indian Press are to be taken as "ill-natured" and "spiteful," what about the reports of the different Police Commissions? We might here refer the Inspector-General of Police to what Sir Andrew Fraser, that "Friend of the Police" said in his report about the oppression which policemen commit upon the people. We might also invite his attention to the story Sir Andrew relates about a poor cultivator being forced to do *begar* work by a police constable and the ruinous loss he had to suffer in consequence. May we also ask him to peruse the remarks which the High Court made on the doings of the police in connection with the Barrah dacoity case, as well as the unpalatable criticism which police methods evoked from the law-courts in connection with the Midnapore bomb case, the Musalmanpara bomb case and the case known as the Muluk Chand case? We do not think that the Inspector-General of Police means to call the High Court Judges ill-natured or spiteful also. We criticise the police because we want the service to be improved and see them become really the friends and protectors of the people.

3. Referring to the remarks made by the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, about the criticism of the police by the Bengali Press, the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 16th

BANGALI.
Sept. 16th, 1916.

"The Bengal Police."

September writes:—

But is the unpopularity of the police without justification? Can it be denied that the police deal with the public in a high-handed manner and that they are a terror to the people? Let the police treat the public well and the public will change their opinion about them.

NAYAK,
Sept. 15th, 1916.

4. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 15th September writes:—

Arrests.

The police have cast their net far and wide, and from Chittagong to Benares Bengalis are being caught in the net pell-mell. Patna has had her first sedition case and we do not know what will happen in Bhagalpur as a result of the recent schoolboy *fracas*. What we wonder most at, however, is that while the smaller fry are being netted, the big fish lying in deep water remain quite safe and carry on their mischievous propaganda in perfect safety. There used to be a great scare about boys being caught and carried away in the early days of British rule, and it looks as if the old thing is being repeated.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Sept. 19th, 1916.

5. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 18th September considers

"As the disease is so is the remedy"—Anarchism and internment.

reasonable the suggestion of appointing an Advisory Board to adjudicate on cases against people whom the Government intend to intern and of giving such people an opportunity to defend themselves.

Government cannot in the least be blamed for all that is taking place as regards the house-searches and arrests which are being made. It would not have been necessary for the Government to take such rigorous steps if the people had tried to suppress anarchism beforehand.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 15th, 1916.

6. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th September refers to the case of

"To whom shall we make known?"

Nagendra Kumar Guha Roy (see paragraph 5 of this report for the 16th September) and observes that it is likely that many other men of irreproachable character like Nagendra have been interned, but they had no Magistrate or Commissioner to speak for them. It is curious to know that even the Divisional Commissioner cannot save a man whom the police suspect. The facts of this case lead to the story about a woman who wanted a Judge to be a Daroga, believing that would be a great promotion for him. The fact that even the Commissioner or District Magistrate cannot help a man out of the clutches of the Criminal Investigation Department makes us laugh and weep alternately.

NAYAK,
Sept. 18th, 1916.

7. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 18th September expresses its gratitude to His Excellency Lord Carmichael for granting a monthly allowance of Rs. 100 to Syamsundar Chakravarti.

Syamsundar Chakravarti

Chakravarti.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
Sept. 15th, 1916.

8. The *Moslem-Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 15th September notices the

Doings of the Police at Maksudpur (Faridpur).

representation which has been made to the Magistrate of Faridpur by the inhabitants of villages Ghunsi, Maharajpur, Banagram, Bati-

kamari, Khanpur and Jhanpur within the jurisdiction of Maksudpur thana, against the alleged high-handedness of the police Inspectors of Gopalganj and Maksudpur, who are investigating the Batikamari murder case and the Baghia dacoity case. The paper has also received several letters in connection with the matter and remarks that these letters will reveal many an unpleasant fact about the police officers referred to above. For the present, however, the paper invites the attention of the Magistrate of Faridpur to the matter, and if he does not remedy the mischief promptly it will be compelled to publish the letters for the information of the Government.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 16th, 1916.

9. The *Bangavasi* Calcutta of the 16th September notices the report which

"Police vs. students."

appeared in the *Bengalee* of the 9th September about the recent *fracas* between certain students

and the police at Bhagalpur and remarks:—

The matter should be carefully and impartially enquired into. Some time ago there was a similar *fracas* at Lucknow. Complaints against the police have of late become very frequent.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 16th, 1916.

10. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 16th September notices the allega-

"Allegations about annoying pilgrims at Kalighat."

tions made by Babu Abinash Chandra Haldar about the annoyance caused to pilgrims at the

Kalighat Temple by some Hindusthanis who are in the pay of the Manager of the shrine, and remarks:—

It is really disgraceful that the Brahmin *shebais* of the shrine should maltreat pilgrims and extort money from them and employ Hindusthani hooligans for the purpose. We ask Lord Carmichael to appoint a commission to enquire into the matter.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

11. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 16th September refers to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Walsh's judgment in the "Religion and sleep." Budaun riot case and remarks:—

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 16th, 1916.

Many hot-headed Europeans often molest Hindus when they are performing a religious rite and we hope that Mr. Justice Walsh's judgment will make them straight. These people should bear in mind that such *zulm* is not tolerated in the British Empire. We fully support the remarks which Mr. Justice Walsh has made in his judgment and we should have been very happy if his Lordship had acquitted the accused altogether.

(d)—Education.

12. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 13th September writes:—

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR
Sept. 13th, 1916.

Industrial education in India.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the people have come to realise the need of industrial education in India. Hitherto their attention was mainly directed to general education and the natural consequence has been that after serious study for 12 years they succeeded only in getting a diploma which, though held to be a passport to fortune, hardly fetches to the holder what an ordinary motor-driver generally receives. General education besides involving enormous expenses, causes loss of health and energy and, in some cases, of eyesight too, but seldom brings in the expected fortune.

It is therefore indispensably necessary that provisions for educating our young men in arts and industries should be made in colleges and universities so that they may be taught to earn their livelihood. As for the acquisition of knowledge and study of literature, they have charms only when we are well fed and well provided for.

The times are changed. The Government and the educated Indians are alike feeling the need of industrial and agricultural education in India. It is high time that their importance was explained to the general public.

Educational authorities should try to understand the real need of the nation and provide for it accordingly.

India will be much benefited by the sufficient provision for Industrial Education. Time is in its favour. If only a move be made the success will come of itself.

13. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 14th September writes that the

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 14th, 1916.

Strike at the Patna College.

students of the Patna College recently went on strike. The Hindu boarders performed certain ceremonies connected with the *Ananta Chaturdasi Brata*, and the Principal expelled five of them for having performed those religious ceremonies in the hostel without previous permission. Thereupon, in sympathy with them, the other Hindu and Moslem boarders also went on strike. Principal Jackson always has created trouble thus between himself and his students and his subordinate professors.

14. Speaking in reference to the Patna College strike, the *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 14th September writes:—

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Sept. 14th, 1916.

Ibid.

Strikes have of late become matters of daily occurrence. But for them the students alone are not to blame. The fact that the students have had in all such cases to admit their fault in the end and make apology is no proof of their exclusive guilt. For they are compelled to do so when their future prospects are threatened. Under these circumstances students alone are not to be blamed. An enquiry as to what sort of relation is fostered between the Professors and the students under the existing system of University education is necessary.

A strike also took place in 1907 when Mr. Jackson was the Principal of the college. More than once we have read in newspapers complaints against the Principal. We read in the papers of Behar that the Superintendent (who is a Brahmo) entered into the kitchen of the Hindu students.

We hope that Mr. Jennings, Director of Public Instruction of Behar, will, considering the previous history of the college, make an enquiry into the matter and remove the cause of these grievances.

SADAQAT,
Sept. 16th, 1916.

15. In continuance of the Patna College affair, the *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 16th September writes:—
Strike at the Patna, College.

It is gratifying to learn that the strike at the Patna College ended so quickly through the intercession of the Bankipur gentry. The paper congratulates the students on their moderate and peaceful behaviour and hopes that the past occurrences would be sufficient lessons for Mr. Jackson and Maulvi Yasin. This was the second strike during the tenure of Mr. Jackson's office as Principal of the Patna College. In this strike the Hindu students gladly made common cause with their Moslem brethren. No doubt the relations between Mr. Jackson and the students are not cordial. If the leaders of Bihar want to see better relations established between them they should take steps to prevent these regrettable occurrences in the future. The paper says that the Government of Bihar should not presume that the feelings of the students have been pacified along with the termination of the strike. The Government should appoint a commission to inquire into the conduct of Mr. Jackson and Maulvi Yasin and the students should be given entire liberty to state their true grievances before the commission. The students ended the strike in the hope of getting full justice and therefore the paper hopes that the Government will not make justice subservient to any other consideration.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 16th 1916.

16. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 16th September writes:—

"Students' strike at the Patna College."

Some Hindu boarders of the hostel attached to the Patna College were performing a *puja* on the day of the *Ananta Chaturdasi Brata* and the Brahmo Superintendent of the hostel took exception to their doing so. The result was, that they were temporarily expelled from the hostel and even ordered to leave Bankipur at nine hours' notice just because they had performed a religious rite. The whole body of students of the Patna College, both Hindus and Musalmans, appealed to the Principal against the order, but in vain. They had, therefore, to leave the hostel. The students have since appealed to the Director of Public Instruction. We invite the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa to the matter and ask His Honour to order an enquiry into it. If the allegations be true we must say that the students have been treated in a really high-handed manner.

MOHAMMADI,
Sept. 15th, 1916.

17. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th September writes that too

Hooghly Udna Union Madrassa and the Education Department.

often madrassas and schools conducted by Moslems in Western Bengal find it difficult to secure grants-in-aid from the Education Department. The case of the Madrassa at Udna in Hooghly affords an apposite illustration. Two local gentlemen at an expense of Rs. 6,000 started this school in December 1905 (*sic*) and they have since borne all its expenses; but it has not yet got a grant from Government. Madrassas conforming to the reformed scheme of teaching, are entitled to special help from Government, under the terms of Government Resolution No. 450 T.—G., dated the 3rd July 1914. The Udna Madrassa conforms to the new scheme of madrassa training, but nevertheless has not yet got a grant. On the 5th December 1915, the Assistant Inspector of Moslem Education for the Burdwan Division and the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Hooghly, visited the school and reported that it was an excellent one and deserved a Government aid of Rs. 105 per month. It is strange that nevertheless no such aid has been granted.

MOHAMMADI,
Sept. 15th, 1916

18. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th September refers to Mr.

The Director's remarks.

Hornell's recent speech at the Shibpur High School in favour of religious education and writes that Moslems should be taught the *Koran* to keep them from seditious influences. The public should make a demand to this end.

SADAQAT,
Sept. 15th, 1916.

19. Referring to the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon at the anniversary

Comment on the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon.

meeting of Bengal Moslem College Students' League, the *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 15th September thanks the Hon'ble gentleman for the interest he takes in Muhammadan education and the advice he has given to the students on the occasion. The paper regrets the absence of a special Muhammadan College in Calcutta.

20. A humourist writing in the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th September under the pseudonym of the "Old Man" sarcastically condemns the recent use of the hall of the Calcutta University Institute to hold a performance of a *jatra* by Mukunda Das. After this, he says, one may expect a *bai nautch* party in Durbhanga Buildings.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 15th, 1916.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

21. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 14th September welcomes Sir Shamsul-Huda's announcement about the impending legislation constituting village unions in Bengal to promote local self-government. These bodies will return a third of the members of District Boards, which are now too much under official predominance. How will the other two-thirds of the Boards be elected? The electors of the new village unions and circle Boards should be educated and propertied men, and no favour should be shown to the followers of any particular religion.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 14th 1916.

22. We hear, says the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 14th September, that Mr. Rogers, Chief Accountant to the Calcutta Corporation, wishes to be reappointed after the expiry of his present term of office and that the Deputy Chairman to the Corporation, who is just now supposed to be practising the strictest economy, has recommended him for a salary of Rs. 1,450 to Rs. 1,650 a month, that is, Rs. 250 more than what he now gets. Whether Mr. Rogers is gifted with rare merits as an accountant or not is no doubt a thing known only to those eminent folk, our Municipal Commissioners. To ordinary men like ourselves, however, it seems passing strange that he should receive a higher pay than even the Civilian Deputy Chairman. But then it is the rate-payers' money which is to furnish Mr. Rogers's salary, and it is open to everyone to make himself free with that money. We have yet to know that Mr. Rogers is remarkable for his love for the Bengalis. But he has already started a brisk canvassing among the Bengali Commissioners, and we wonder whether they will be proof against this coaxing from a live white man.

NAYAK,
Sept. 14th, 1916.

23. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th September is glad that Government is discouraging the attempts that are being made by certain Europeans (like the Hon'ble Mr. Young Mackenzie, for instance) to discredit the work of the Howrah Municipality. So long as the Municipality was under an official Chairman, Europeans had nothing to say regarding its management. Now that it is under a non-official Chairman, they have suddenly begun to find its defects.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 15th, 1916.

(f)—Questions affecting the Land.

24. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th September refers to the immense hardship inflicted on the raiyats in the neighbourhood of Sitakund Hills (Chittagong district) by the recent order enhancing the fee for the use of forest produce on the hills from twelve annas per annum to Rs. 6-12 per annum. This is a grievous burden and, in the interests of the improvement of the local cattle and of the raiyats as well, some mitigation is urgently called for.

MOHAMMADI,
Sept. 15th, 1916.

25. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 15th September is sorry to have to bring to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner of Tezpur, the Commissioner of Gauhati and the Chief Commissioner of Assam the injustice which is being done to the Musalmans of Tezpur by appointing only Brahmans and other Hindus as Mauzadars although capable Musalmans for the office are available.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Sept. 15th, 1916.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*SADAQAT,
Sept. 14th, 1916.

26. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 14th September complains against Mr. James Bear, the Railway Engineer of Dhanbad, for having prohibited the *Idul Fitr* holiday in his office. He has also ordered to close the thoroughfare leading to the mosque of Dhanbad. The attention of the Government of Bihar and Orissa is drawn to these matters.

(h)—*General.*CHARU MIHIR,
Sept. 5th, 1916.

27. The following appears in the *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 5th September :—

The Industries Commission. So far none of the many Commissions appointed by the Government have done anything but harm to India, and the Industries Commission will not, we now find, be an exception to this rule. When the Commission was appointed the people of India were led to indulge in very high hopes. They all thought that as a result of the sympathetic interest which, owing to the war, the British people had begun to take in India, the industries of the country will be helped to revive. But all those hopes have been shattered by Sir Thomas Holland's speech in Madras which has revealed the true nature of the Industries Commission. It is now clear that the Commission will not concern itself at all with the revival of the lost industries of India, but will consider how new industries may be revived, a task, which Sir Thomas Holland says, must of necessity be in European hands. So what little of the industries still belongs to Indians will be lost to them.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Sept. 12th, 1916.

28. Commenting on His Excellency the Viceroy's speech, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 12th September has the following :—

"The Viceroy's speech."

As regards the resolutions moved by Mr. Dadabhoy, Dr. M. N. Banerjee and Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan, respectively, we are glad to find that the last one has attracted the Viceroy's sympathy. To carry out Mr. Dadabhoy's resolution would be a very difficult task and would involve many religious and political complications. We are not sure whether the present-day education, which is destructive rather than constructive, will not do more mischief than good if introduced among the depressed classes. And, lastly, as regards our industries, Government have appointed a Commission which will no doubt draw up a report. But what we want is deeds and not words. Nothing practical will be done to advance our industries unless the Government establish some industries on their own initiative.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 15th, 1916.

29. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th September writes that the Viceroy's recent speech in Council has given general satisfaction. He may not have said anything

Ibid. new, but there was novelty in his manner of saying—and that was that he honestly tried to explain to the public how Government was proceeding in regard to various questions in which they were interested. He did not conceal under a cloud of words the real facts and seek to raise false hopes. Treating the speech in detail the paper observes :—

(1) His Excellency spoke of the need of increasing the number of nominated non-officials on his Council. In that case let the number of elected members be simultaneously raised also.

(2) His reference to Sir G. M. Chitnavis's retirement was most graceful and his statement about what was being done regarding the education of the depressed classes, about medical training in the vernaculars and about the prevention of malaria was most welcome.

(2) Malaria has wrought serious havoc in our midst, and if it has not yet disappeared from our country as it has from Europe, it is because of the lack of earnest official efforts to that end. Its eradication will cost huge sums, and will depend not on the destruction of mosquitoes, but on the efforts made to feed the poverty-stricken rural masses and supply them with pure drinking water, the cutting down of jungle and the improvement of the drainage.

(4) What Lord Chelmsford has said about the question of Indian emigration abroad has pleased us.

(5) His Excellency's references to so-called political crime suggest that the existing arrests and internments will go on. We say 'so-called,' because we do not believe that these dacoities are committed for any political ends—it being a fact that the dacoits appropriate to their own uses the money they get.

(6) Scientific agriculture in His Excellency's opinion ought to afford our young men a profitable career. But such a career presupposes the investment of large capital in which our middle class youths are lacking.

(7) It is unfortunate that His Excellency spoke nothing at all about the hopes which have been raised in our minds about a wider measure of self-government after the war.

30. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 16th September refers to *New India's* criticism of the Viceroy's recent speech in the Imperial Legislative Council and observes:—

Nomination in the Legislative Councils.

His Excellency's speech is, on the whole, fairly satisfactory and we are inclined to hope that his administration will be marked by progress in every direction. We must, however, demur to his proposal to widen the Government's power to nominate members for the Legislative Councils. With the Indian public wishing to do away with nomination altogether and asking for self-government, and with Mrs. Besant wanting Home Rule for India, such remarks as His Excellency has made in support of nomination are not befitting a Viceroy. Indeed, if after India has got her long-looked-for boon of wide representation in Legislative Councils, the right is to be curtailed again, the public will be very sorely disappointed. As it is, the present standing majority for officials is a thing to which the Indian public take exception. If over and above this the present official majority be increased yet further, a keen public disappointment will be the result.

BASUMATI,
Sept. 16th, 1916.

31. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 13th September notices the references made by His Excellency the Viceroy to the post-war trade arrangements in India and

Protection for India.

writes:—

The Viceroy's remarks encourage us to hope that India's trade will at last receive the consideration which has been denied it so long.

32. Speaking in reference to the new indenture system the *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 14th September says:—

New form of indenture system.

The Government have agreed to send out Indian labourers to the colonies under the system in vogue in the Malay States. But before we accept that system we ought to know the condition of the indentured persons in the Malay States. For, if the conditions of punishment which have been abolished in Fiji exist in the Malay States, the system cannot be accepted.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Sept. 13th, 1916.

DAINIK BHARAT MITRA,
Sept. 14th, 1916.

Though a labourer can resign his services by giving one month's previous notice, yet the agreement which a labourer is required every month to enter into, contains those rules of punishment that have been repealed in Fiji. From the words of *The Indian Emigrant* of Madras for the months of March to June, it appears that the idea of free settlement in the Malay States is an absurdity. Injustice is done to immigrants everywhere whether it be in the manner of appointment or in lodging them in depôts or on board the steamers, or on the way. It seems that Lord Chelmsford has not seen the Labour Code in force in those States.

The Indians in Fiji have pointed out in a letter to the Indian Emigrant Committee of Suba that, as was previously the case in Fiji, under the indenture system of Malay the employers would have the right to get the labourers arrested easily for real or imaginary disobedience or impertinence and that there was every chance of these and other rights which are now proposed to be conferred on the employers of labourers, being abused. It is therefore desirable that there should be an examination of the system recommended by Messrs. Andrews and Pearson. We strongly support the view of the Indians of Fiji and wish that the system which now seems very simple, should be examined, and if it be found wanting, some other system which is comparatively less injurious to the immigrant should be introduced.

We hope that the Provincial Governments will thoroughly consider the question and consult experts before submitting their proposals to the Indian Government. Our leaders should make a thorough study of the system in vogue in Malay and lay stress on the fact that before their emigration the labourers should, while in India, be plainly informed in detail of the nature of corporeal and pecuniary punishments they will be subjected to for abstaining from work, any shortage thereof or for similar other reasons. And they should also be told at what rate flour, rice, *dal* and fuel and other commodities will be supplied to them in the colonies. For we fully believe that if they can know beforehand that the prices of food-stuffs are very high in the colonies and that they will be forced to spend all they will earn, they will never think of going there.

NAYAK.
Sept. 12th, 1916.

33. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 12th September writes that Lord Carmichael should be given an extension of his term of office. A continuance of his benevolent régime affords the only chance of Bengal being pacified. If he cannot stay, let a man like him be found. Let there be no restoration of Civilian government. There is no chance of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's policy in the Punjab succeeding in Bengal. If a Civilian must be appointed, let it be Sir William Duke.

SANJIVANI
Sept. 14th, 1916

34. Referring to the same subject, the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 14th September writes that Lord Carmichael is the only possible ruler for Bengal in these critical times and his term of office should be extended for at least another three years.

BANGALI,
Sept. 15th 1916.

35. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 15th September hopes that Lord Carmichael's term of office will be extended. Even as it is, the police are carrying things with a high hand, but when he departs, things are likely to go from bad to worse.

BANGAVANI
Sept. 16th, 1916

36. Referring to the rumour, about Sir Michael O'Dwyer succeeding His Excellency Lord Carmichael, the *Bangavani* (Calcutta) of the 16th September writes that it would be better for Bengal to be ruled by a Governor fresh from England than by a Civilian. The paper thinks that Lord Carmichael's term of office should be extended till the end of the war.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 15th 1916.

37. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th September would not like to see a Civilian like Sir Michael O'Dwyer succeed Lord Carmichael, as rumour says he will.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Sept. 18th, 1916.

38. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 18th September writes that, as usual, a Governor should be sent direct from England for Bengal, and that if such a man is not available now, Lord Carmichael's tenure of office should be extended.

NAYAK.
Sept. 17th, 1916.

39. Discussing the conferment of the title of Mahamahopadhyaya on Pandit Gananath Sen, the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 12th September writes :—

The truth about the titles.
Government confers these titles only after consultation with experts, and, save in very rare cases, never on its own initiative. Either directly or indirectly, a title has to be sought for, except perhaps in the case of Government servants.

In the case of application for the title of Mahamahopadhyaya, Government invariably takes action after consulting Sir Ashutosh Mukherji, Pandit Hara Prasad Sastri, the Principal of the Sanskrit College, the Director of Public Instruction and Rai Rajendra Chandra Sastri Bahadur. It was understood when the title of Vaidyaratna was created that the title was thenceforth to be used to honour eminent Vaidya Kavirajas, the title of Mahamahopadhyaya being reserved only for cases of exceptional learning and original research. How then could Dr. Gananath Sen get this title, in spite of many rivals? The reason is that Kaviraj Gananath's work entitled *Pratyaksha Sariram* was highly appreciated by certain Europeans, who backed him very strongly. The Pandit's speech at the Benares University also won him a great name. In short, he did not get this title because of his fame among Bengalis. The opposition of the *Hitavadi*, which has a Vaidya proprietor, to this honouring of a Vaidya will make it difficult for Government hereafter again to confer such a title on one of that caste. This controversy may, in fact, make certain high English officials angry with the *Hitavadi* and the leading Calcutta

Kavirajas—the *Hitavadi* may even be found offending against a certain section of the Press Act; but it is certain that Gananath stands in no way to lose now from this war of words.

Personally we have never cared for titles and have no regard for title-holders as such. Experts alone can tell what is the value of the *Pratyaksha Sariram*, and Government has acted on the advice of experts, who gave the matter the consideration which its importance deserved. If anybody is to blame, it is the experts and not the Government, which is not in touch with our community. It is therefore no use incessantly holding Government up to obloquy—that is a course which has its dangers. These dangers are largely ignored because of the benevolent régime of Lord Carmichael, but they may none the less become very menacing at any moment.

40. Referring to the prohibition of Bengalis from acquiring lands in the Sonthal Parganas, the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 14th September writes:—

"What then are we to do."

In every province Bengalis are now treated with jealousy, even though they may have been domiciled there for generations and contributed very largely to its progress and prosperity. In Bihar and the United Provinces, Bengalis are seldom admitted into the public service, although such service in Bengal is open to people from all parts of India. And now, to crown all this injustice, Bengalis have been forbidden to buy lands in the Sonthal Parganas, which is the only place to which they can go to recruit their health. It is true that Bengal has produced agitators and anarchists, and that the Bengalis are a highly intelligent people, many of whom criticise the acts of Government rather strongly. But for all that, it is by no means just to try to keep them within fixed limits. There are agitators and anarchists in other provinces as well, and to follow this narrow-minded policy regarding Bengalis alone will only hurt Bengali feelings and does not befit the British *Raj*. But then nothing can keep the Bengalis down—nothing can prevent their influence from affecting the whole of India. Why then these pin-pricks?

41. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th September, referring to the recent enlistment of Bengali soldiers, writes that this longing for military service indicates a national awakening among the Bengalis. It will be to the glory of British rule if it can remove from the Bengalis the stigma of cowardice.

The Bengali *Paltun*.

42. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 15th September writes:—

"Counting the chickens before they are hatched"—The Bengali Double Company.

The fact that the Government has consented to admit Bengalis into the army has elicited more than one gibe from the Anglo-Indian Press, and many of our own countrymen have also indulged in a bit of sarcasm. But in spite of all that it must be admitted that Bengalis are very fortunate that their long-looked for boon has at last been granted, and we are quite confident that the experiment, though insignificant at present, will prove a brilliant success, and that the young men who have enlisted will, by their heroic devotion to duty and their self-sacrifice, wash away the stain which now sullies the fair name of Bengal.

43. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th September writes that in the subdivision of Patiya (district Chittagong), where 80 per cent. of the population are Moslems, the staff of gazetted officers consists of four Munsifs, one Deputy Collector, and one Sub-Registrar, and not one of these is a Moslem. A representation was made recently that one or two of the Munsifs posted here should be a Moslem, and that either of the two executive officers above named should be a Moslem also. It is to be hoped that the High Court and Government will accede to these demands.

Patiya (Chittagong).

44. Babu Tarinikanta Ganguli, B.L., of Rajbari, Faridpur, writes to the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 16th September, refuting the contradiction of the allegations made against Mr. Alfred Bose, Subdivisional Officer, Rajbari, which appeared in a previous issue of the paper. The writer says that whatever is stated in that contradiction is false and is only the work of some of Mr. Bose's flatterers. Mr. Bose made people pay subscriptions even by having them beaten and harassed, and he insulted and is still insulting with that object several

"Mr. Alfred Bose."

NAYAK,
Sept. 14th, 1916.

MOHAMMADI,
Sept. 15th, 1916.

NAYAK,
Sept. 15th, 1916.

MOHAMMADI,
Sept. 15th, 1916.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 16th, 1916.

respectable gentlemen, including a certain Munsif. When Mr. Bose goes out on tour he puts up at the houses of persons who are parties in law-suits which may be on trial in his court, and he purposely holds his court up to midnight. Anybody daring to protest against this is insulted and driven out. He has made himself a terror to the public, and the writer asks whether the Government does not contemplate taking steps in the matter.

The paper also publishes another letter which supports the above allegations.

BASUMATI,
Sept. 16th, 1916.

45. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 16th September does not find any justification for the protest made by the lawyer Sub-Deputy Magistrates and community against the Government's proposal to have all survey work in connection with civil cases done by Sub-Deputy Magistrates instead of pleaders, as has been the practice for some years past. If the Government means to carry out the proposal, they will no doubt strengthen the present staff of Sub-Deputy Magistrates, and thus the objection about these officers being overworked does not stand. Besides, it is but proper that the remuneration of Sub-Deputy Magistrates should be increased if they have to do survey work, since they possess the same educational qualifications as Deputy Magistrates.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 16th, 1916.

46. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th September, referring to the efforts being made by Government to help the resuscitation of the indigo industry in Bihar, hopes that the revival of this industry will not bring about a revival of the oppressions on the raiyats with which Indians were familiar in the past.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Sept. 18th, 1916.

47. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 18th September hopes that Government will consider the hardship which is inflicted on the Hindu clerks of the Calcutta Paper Currency office by their being compelled to attend office during some of the *Durga Puja* holidays. A similar hardship was sought to be inflicted on these clerks some years ago, but the Viceroy of the day interfered in their favour.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 15th, 1916.

48. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 15th September writes that famine conditions prevail in Akubpur (district Tippera). People are suffering from want of food and clothing. Recently one Babu Ali of this village died of starvation, leaving four children destitute.

There has been serious mismanagement regarding the distribution of relief by the local Circle Officer, Maulvi Rakebuddin Ahmad. On one occasion he summoned the famished villagers, many of whom came from places six miles distant, but most of them went away disappointed, save a few who got some rice after waiting till a late hour in the evening. Furthermore, no relief through the agency of chaukidars is provided for those who cannot accept aid personally, though that is the rule. No chaukidar ever comes to distribute alms, and the whole arrangement is a sham.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

CHARU MIHIR,
Sept. 6th, 1916.

49. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 5th September writes that the tide of the war has turned and that the Allies are now making steady progress. The German advance at Verdun has received a final check and the Allies are pushing the Germans back in several places. The Austrians have met with similar treatment from the Italians and the Russians, and the Turks are having serious reverses. Rumania, who had so long been sitting on the fence, has at last joined the Entente Powers. Greece alone is still out of the fray, for her King is notorious for his love for the Kaiser. But there are internal troubles in Greece, and a section of her people are trying to make the Government join in the war on the Allies' side.

50. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 13th September has the following :—

" Turkey."

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Sept. 13th, 1916.

Owing to the paucity of news, one cannot say how far the Turks have advanced or retreated. There is no likelihood of any change taking place in Egypt, where both the contending parties are only engaged in mutual air-raids. In Mesopotamia neither the British nor the Turks seem to be anxious to take the offensive and advance, and so things are rather quiet there. In the Caucasus region however, the Russians and the Turks are attacking each other whenever an opportunity occurs, and severe fighting is going on between them in Persia also, though comparatively little news of the fighting reaches us. From what we can gather from the recent telegrams, we can see that the Turks are fighting vigorously in the Arghonat (?) region, and that they are trying to cross the Caucasus before the cold weather sets in. A number of British troops are trying to check the Turkish advance and we may soon see the struggle here come to a definite issue. The Turkish Foreign Minister has gone to Berlin. So there are changes everywhere.

51. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 13th September gives a summary of the situation in the Balkans and writes :—

" The Balkans."

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Sept. 13th, 1916.

The recent gains obtained by Bulgaria have brought about some change in Rumania's procedure, and most of the Russian troops who have come to help Rumania are now engaged in checking the Bulgarian advance in Doubrudja. This state of things has been to Austria's advantage and she is now counter-attacking Rumania on the Transylvanian frontier. But the small gain which Austria may obtain will not do any harm to Rumania, who, with Russia's help, is progressing well on the Hungarian frontier as well as in the north, north-east and south-east of Transylvania, where she is now more than a match for Austria. If Rumania continues at this rate she will, if Bulgaria tries to give her trouble, be able to threaten Germany's route to the Balkans. It is as yet impossible to form any idea as to the future of the war in the Balkans, for it all depends on the amount of help which Russia can give to Rumania or Germany can give to Bulgaria.

52. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 16th September writes :—

Ibid.

BASUMATI,
Sept. 16th, 1916.

Though the Balkans are about to be the main theatre of the war and though the troops of both the contending sides have mustered there in large numbers, nothing very remarkable seems to be going on there. Neither the Entente Powers nor Bulgaria and her Austro-German allies have so far done anything more than making preparations for a defence. Even Rumania with her fresh energies has not been able to bring about any appreciable change in the situation, but rather her recent rapid advance with the object of encircling Austria has received a check. Germany has attacked Rumania in the south-east, but there, again, nothing seems to have been accomplished either by her (Germany) or by Bulgaria. When, finding Austria hard pressed, Hindenburg expressed a wish to send large reinforcements to her help, we were led to think that at last Germany would attack Rumania, and, in fact, the necessary troops were also assembled in the north-east of Bulgaria; but though the German offensive began on the 4th September, she has not been able to make much progress as yet and several of the combined attacks of Germany and Bulgaria have been repulsed. What little advance the enemy has made need not cause Rumania any anxiety. From the way in which Germany and Bulgaria are advancing, there does not seem to be any likelihood of their object being gained. But at the same time we regret to notice that Rumania is not making any progress on the north, though, of course, she has checked the Austro-German advance along the Danube. Rumania is practically doing nothing in the region where she is open to the attacks of Austria and Germany, who are anxious to punish her for having joined in the war. We cannot exactly understand what the Rumanian Generals mean to do, but what about Rumania's recent attempt to encircle the Austrian troops on the north and the south?

53. Reviewing the war news for the last week, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 14th September writes :—

" France."

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Sept. 14th, 1916.

The right wing of the British army had, before occupying Ginchy, occupied Guillemont and, further east, the Liege Woods.

Now it is reported that the British are fighting on the road to Liege. This indicates that the Germans reoccupied the Liege Woods after they had been occupied by the British. Not only this, but the British are reported to have had to occupy German trenches in the High Woods, west of Liege.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Sept. 15th, 1916.

54. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 15th September writes that the Allies have recently been gaining successes in the war, and in the east and especially in the Balkan region, where Bulgaria's situation is critical, General Brussiloff recently said that the fight was as good as won, but it would take a year yet to finish the struggle. This opinion proves the wisdom and foresight of the late General Kitchener, who at the outset of the war declared that it would last three years. Whatever the actual duration of the war, it is certain that the tide has now turned in favour of the Allies. If Rumania and Russia advance 60 miles from their present forward position, they will wholly isolate Turkey and Bulgaria from Germany and Austria, and that will mean the early downfall of Turkey and Bulgaria. It seems that Austria also has had her back broken. Herein is seen the good result of Rumania's entry into the war.

55. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 15th September writes:—
"The Russian and the Rumanian on the battlefield."
The fondly cherished hope of the Kaiser and his favourite, Count Zeppelin, to destroy England by means of air-ships has been rudely shattered.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Sept. 15th, 1916.

Repeated zeppelin attacks have achieved no other object than killing a few babies and women and a number of civilians, while inflicting absolutely no loss on England from a military point of view. Even the recent big raid, in which as many as 13 zeppelins took part, was abortive; in fact, one of the air-ships was brought down by British guns and its crew made "roast meat." We understand that this zeppelin will be fitted up again and used by the British. So all the German boast has been in vain and we are half inclined to think that the disappointment will prove too much for the aged Count Zeppelin.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI
Sept. 15th, 1916.

56. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 15th September records the remarkable success which the Allies have gained in the west in spite of all that Germany has done, and writes that they are steadily pushing back the Germans, who appear to be losing strength. Hindenburg wants to narrow the German front in the west, and this has led to differences among the commanders of the German army. Hindenburg is a great warrior, but not a good military strategist. The Kaiser is now in the Somme region and has exhorted his troops to defend Combles at any cost, but the fall of that place seems to be inevitable.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Sept. 18th, 1916.

57. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 18th September, referring to the recent great allied offensive, writes that it does not yet appear where the last line of German trenches is. It seems it will be long before it is reached—probably the Germans will go on making new lines of trenches as they are driven back step by step. Thus it will be a weary fight before the Germans are expelled from French soil. But even though the Germans are not driven out of France, they may sue for peace if untold losses in human life are inflicted on them. Germany's immense losses in men at Verdun may be the ultimate cause of her downfall. Probably the entry of Rumania may bring about the end of the war. Germany will lose so many men in that region that she will not be able to man her trenches any more. Then her defeat will be inevitable.

SADAQAT,
Sept. 14th, 1916.

58. *Apropos* to the Anglo-Indian regiment, the *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 14th September writes:—

It would have been far better if no such proposal had been made. The number of Anglo-Indian recruits required from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam is 240 only, and even that number is not forthcoming as yet. Anglo-Indians, and especially those newspapers which always comment on Indian loyalty, should pay attention to what Colonel Leslie says in his speech. It would be a shame for India if its people hesitated in performing their duty towards the Empire. This want of patriotism on the part of Anglo-Indians is astonishing and regrettable indeed. Anglo-Indian papers would do well in future to divert their attention to other matters than to taunt Indians with their alleged shortcomings.

59. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 12th September writes :—

Sir S. P. Sinha.

DAINIK BASUMATI
Sept. 12th, 1916.

When Sir Satyendra was first offered a post in the Imperial Executive Council he did not want to accept it because of the pecuniary loss he would suffer thereby. He was, however, persuaded by his friends to accept the appointment, though he never took kindly to it. And it was not the consideration of money alone which induced him to resign his office, for Lady Sinha used to find life at Simla very dull for want of company. Lady Minto used to come over to her residence occasionally and talk to her, but this consideration she never received from the wife of any other official. The first time Sir Satyendra tendered his resignation a political murder took place, and not wishing to embarrass the Government he withdrew his resignation. Later on, however, he resigned his office, but assured the Government that he would be glad to serve it, whenever necessary, either as a paid or as an honorary officer. It took the Government a long time to get over the feeling of the wrong it had inflicted on him and hence the delay in his getting his knighthood. If the Government requires Sir Satyendra's services now, we do not think he will be able to refuse the request, though, of course, it would be lucky for him if, in consideration of his having served the Imperial Government, he is exempted from serving a Provincial Government.

60. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 15th September writes :—

Agitation for self-government in India.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA.
Sept. 15th, 1916.

The number of those Indians who do not support self-government for India is very small. Those who feel the necessity of self-government for India but do not think themselves qualified for it are wanting in self-reliance. But many of them say so out of fear, because they do not like to be under the constant watch of the C. I. D. police. Those Indians who consider themselves fit for self-government ought to assure the British authorities, and British statesmen of their fitness, so that the latter may realise India's readiness for such government.

There is a great need of agitation in England to explain the necessity of self-government in India to the British statesmen. But the agitation should be steady, constant and universal, so that the people of England may realise that the Indians are not content with their present lot, and that the only remedy for removing their discontent and unrest is to give them self-government. A like agitation will also have to be started in India. This agitation is altogether different from the anarchist movement, and is rather a friendly agitation. For its aim is to remove the differences that now exist between Britain and India owing to the fact that the Indians have not got the rights which are enjoyed by the people of other countries and do not receive the same respect in the Empire as is shown towards other nationalities. This agitation for home rule may appear unwholesome to the English officials in India, who try to put every sort of obstacle in the way of its attainment under the apprehension that this will vitally affect their position. But on self-government being granted to India, and causes of difference between rulers and ruled being removed, a healthy feeling of friendship will spring up between them. It is, therefore, necessary that before the war ends the question should be settled whether Britain will continue to treat India as her subordinate as she has hitherto been doing or recognise her equality with herself. In the latter case she will have to make such changes in the system of the Indian government as may clearly prove that the British Government have confidence in the Indians and is prepared to treat them with consideration.

61. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 16th September writes

India's hopeful future.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA
Sept. 16th, 1916.

that Lord Chelmsford's recent speech in Council shows the measure of help rendered to the Empire by India in this war and it seems natural that the English public, after the war, will make a return for these services by granting some of the demands of Indian public opinion. It might be necessary for that purpose to override the opposition of vested Anglo-Indian interests, but it should not be forgotten that England governs India for India's benefit. That has been repeatedly asserted by statesmen and sovereigns and hence we can confidently look for some enlargement of our political rights after the cessation of hostilities.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Sept. 16th, 1916.

62. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 16th September writes that there are certain glass manufactures being sold in the Indian markets—specially thermometers—which seem to be German made though not professedly so. The matter should attract the attention of the police.

NAYAK.
Sept. 18th, 1916.

63. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 18th September is very glad to learn from *Truth* that after the war alien missionaries will not be allowed to preach in India. The paper remarks that India has had more of Christian missionaries than is good for her and that these missionaries have done not a little to foment unrest and anarchism. It is high time these men transferred their activities to other lands.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA.
Sept. 16th, 1916.

64. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 16th September refers to what the *Times* has said deprecating the jute contract with Messrs. Ralli in the interests of the Dundee jute spinners and writes that in the interests of the Bengali raiyats also, who grow jute, this arrangement should not be allowed to bring about a lowering of the prices of jute.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 23rd September 1916.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 39 of 1916.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 23rd September 1916.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
List of Indian-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Intelligence Branch	391	(g)— <i>Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—</i>	
		Nil.	
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.			
Nil.		(h)— <i>General—</i>	
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		Nomination or election ?	395
(a)— <i>Police—</i>		Howrah Municipality	ib.
Police administration of Bengal	393	Burdwan district	ib.
Ditto ditto	ib.	The war and India's aspirations	ib.
Indiscriminate praise of the police	ib.	The Bihar sedition case	ib.
Corruption in the police service	394	The Public Services Commission	396
		III.—LEGISLATION.	
(b)— <i>Working of the Courts—</i>		The Defence of India Act	396
Nil.		IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
(c)— <i>Jails—</i>		Nil.	
Nil.			
(d)— <i>Education—</i>			
Students' strikes	394	V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
Commercial education in Bengal	ib.	Nil.	
(e)— <i>Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—</i>			
Nil.		VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
(f)— <i>Questions affecting the Land—</i>		Nil.	
Nil.			

110-33 of 1910

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT (Part II)

INDIAN-CHINESE RELATIONS IN HONGKONG

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY 17th SEPTEMBER 1910

CONTENTS

1. THE CHINESE IN HONGKONG

2. THE CHINESE IN HONGKONG

3. THE CHINESE IN HONGKONG

4.

5. THE CHINESE IN HONGKONG

6. THE CHINESE IN HONGKONG

7. THE CHINESE IN HONGKONG

8. THE CHINESE IN HONGKONG

9. THE CHINESE IN HONGKONG

10. THE CHINESE IN HONGKONG

11.

12. THE CHINESE IN HONGKONG

13.

14. THE CHINESE IN HONGKONG

15. THE CHINESE IN HONGKONG

16. THE CHINESE IN HONGKONG

17. THE CHINESE IN HONGKONG

18. THE CHINESE IN HONGKONG

LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[As it stood on 1st January 1916.]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)	Calcutta	... Daily ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age about 62, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh, a cousin of Mati Lal.	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	... Monthly ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" (N) ...	Calcutta	... Daily ...	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 70.	5,000
4	"Bulletin of the Calcutta Mathematical Society" (P.)	Ditto	... Quarterly ...	Phanindra Lal Ganguli, Brahmin, age about 36.	400
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.S., Satgope, age about 44.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	... Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatarji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Bagu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 51.	540
8	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	... Do. ...	Dewan Bahadur Dr. Hira Lal Basu, Kayastha, age about 41.	300
9	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 42.	1,700
10	"Collegian" ...	Ditto	... Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 39 ...	1,000
11	"Current Indian Cases." (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 39.	1,000
12	"East" (N) ...	Dacca	... Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen, age 63	200
13	"Food and Drugs" ...	Calcutta	... Quarterly ...	Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 58.	650
14	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 58.	300
15	"Hablul Matin" (English edition). (N.)	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Gyan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47	1,000
16	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 47	500
17	"Herald" (N) ...	Dacca	... Daily ...	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 31.	2,000
18	"Hindoo Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	... Weekly ...	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 48	2,000
19	"Hindu Review." (P) ..	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 51	900
20	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	... Do. ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
21	"Indian Case Notes" (P)	Ditto	... Do. ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 39.	1,000 (Suspended.)
22	"Indian Cycle and Motor Journal." (P.)	Ditto	... Do. ...	Sudhir Kumar Sen, B.A., Hindu Baidya, age about 28.	200
23	"Indian Empire" (N)	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Kishor Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	2,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Indian Express" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 52.	100 to 250
25	"Indian Homœopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 47.	500 Discontinued for the present.
26	"Indian Homœopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto	Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
27	"Indian Medical Record" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bisarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 39, and Committee.	800
28	"Indian Messenger" (N)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 53	500
29	"Indian Mirror" (N)	Ditto	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 37.	500
30	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 48	Unknown.
31	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 41.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
32	"Industry" (P) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 37.	1,600
33	"Journal of the Moslem Institute." (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly ...	A. H. Harley, Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa.	300
34	"Journal of the Moslem Law College Hostel." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Saiyid Mazid Buksh ...	100
35	"Legal Miscellany and Review." (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Rai Bahadur Mohim Chandra Sarker, Hindu Kayastha, age about 67.	750
36	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 61 ...	2,000
37	"M. S. Journal" (P) ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Dr. Sarat Kumar Mallik, Brahmo, age about 43.	200
38	"Mussalman" (N) ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 35 ...	1,400
39	"National Magazine" (P)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 68.	500
40	"Presidency College Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Jagadish Chandra Chakrabarti, Hindu Brahmin, age about 26.	1,000
41	"Regeneration" (P) ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 37 ...	200
42	"Rela and Rayyet." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 65 ...	350
43	"Student" (P) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Jitendra Lal Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age about 43.	100
44	"Telegraph" (N) ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 33.	2,500
45	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Dewan Bahadur Hira Lal Basu, age about 41.	500
46	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 62, both Brahmos.	400
47	"World's Messenger" (P)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahiaya, age 29.	400

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

535. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes :—The popular view is that the police force can easily be reduced by half without in any way injuring the interests of the community.

Police administration of Bengal.

It is quite true that other provinces have more policemen than Bengal, but that does not prove that this Presidency is in need of its present huge police force; on the other hand, why not say that the police force in other provinces is overmanned? There are, however, good reasons why Bengal can afford to have one policeman for every 20,000 inhabitants, one of which is that, according to official statistics, it is the most non-criminal province in the whole of India. Malaria and crime cannot flourish together. That being so, why should not the police force be reduced, and the cost of administration, which is a heavy burden on the people, be lightened? True, "the criminal record of last year is a black one," to quote from the Government Resolution on the police administration report for 1915, but that was due to exceptional causes. The villagers have to pay a cruel tax, amounting to Rs. 54,00,000 per annum, for the maintenance of 87,000 chaukidars and daffadars. Would the police force in Bengal be undermanned or overmanned in comparison with other provinces if these 87,000 chaukidars and daffadars were added to the regular force? What is the proportion between the police and the public in England, which is far more criminal than Bengal? The Governor in Council endorses all that the Inspector-General of Police urges. If the police force absorbs a large amount of public revenue, where is the money to come from to save the people from the ravages of malaria or develop the industrial and agricultural resources of the country? If the people had any control in the matter, they would reduce the police force by half and apply the money thus saved to education, sanitation, industry and agriculture.

536. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes :—Conceding that the press "daily" abuses the police indiscriminately (which is the reverse of truth), why does it do so?

Ibid.

Is there any pleasure in abusing others, especially when they render good service to the public? Are Indian journalists really so foolish and perverse that they have not the capacity to see that they only harm themselves by abusing those who are their friends? Why not say that if the press occasionally criticises severely the conduct and the doings of the police, it is because the latter do not perform their duties properly? As for the cross-examination of witnesses in courts, it is a notorious fact that not only pleaders but even Indian Magistrates tremble before a Police Sub-Inspector when he is in the witness-box. It is not the Magistrate, nor the Commissioner, nor even the Governor himself who lords it over the people, but it is "the pet watch dogs of the Government." The Governor in Council takes up the cry of praise raised by the Inspector-General of Police and echoes it in his Resolution. How is this praise regarded by the people? Neither the Inspector-General of Police nor the Governor in Council has a word to say on this point, though every one must admit that one grain of popular praise is worth a ton of official commendation. In its Resolution the Government of Bengal is pleased to say that the Bengal public should be "proud of the Bengal police, and His Excellency in Council believes that public recognition of this fact cannot be long delayed." No one would be more glad than the writer if the Bengal public could heartily respond to these wishes of the Governor and his colleagues, but the sad fact is that the relations between the people and the police in 1915 were not a whit better than they were in previous years.

537. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes :—The police are praised when there is a decrease in crime, and they are also praised when there is an increase! Such amazingly queer official utterances are possible only in India. If there was so little crime both against property and person, it was not due to police vigilance.

Indiscriminate praise of the police.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
14th Sept. 1916.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
18th Sept. 1916.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
20th Sept. 1916.

but to the gentle, law-abiding and non-criminal character of the population. The bulk of the people live in villages and hamlets, and these are practically free from all criminal offences except burglaries and petty thefts. The force of 20,000 policemen had thus nothing or very little to do with the virtual absence of violent crimes in the interior. Then, again, it is the villagers who protect themselves from thieves and burglars, so if only one person in 700 suffered from a crime against property and one person in 7,000 suffered from a crime against his person, the credit was due more to the people than to the police. The extravagant commendations bestowed by the Government on the police are of very little value if they are praised both when there is a decrease or an increase of crime. Such indiscriminate praise serves no useful purpose, but does a great deal of mischief by creating the impression that the police, even when utterly incompetent, will not be censured but patted and taken under the protection of the Government.

BENGALÉE,
19th Sept. 1916.

538. The *Bengalee* writes:—Education and public opinion are the two strongest deterrents and correctives. It is due to these that corruption has practically disappeared from the higher branches of the public service in Bengal, and the same result can be achieved in other directions by the same means. A more complicated problem is the removal of corruption in ministerial offices and the police force. Even in these departments there are of course men above corruption, but it is undeniable that the lower ranks of the public service in India are corrupt and it will take time to purge them of corruption. Let a beginning, however, be made at the top, so that the process of purification may filtrate downwards, and by precept and example, the power of public opinion and the authority of the law combined, the public service may be freed from corruption.

(d)—Education.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
15th Sept. 1916.

539. Why this epidemic of students' strikes? asks the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. There must be some cause or causes.

Students' strikes. Instead of disposing of them in the usual way, that is, by throwing all the blame on the students and inflicting various punishments on them, the wiser course for the authorities is to trace the origin. There must be something radically wrong for three separate provinces to have been affected simultaneously, and it is only in Government institutions that these troubles occur. One notable fact is the practical absence of these strikes in private colleges and institutions. It is for the Education Member of the Government of India to go fully into the matter and discover the cause of these incidents, for he cannot deny that they must be due to some defect in the department presided over and controlled by him. The journal is informed that excessive discipline and want of sympathy are at the root of the evil.

BENGALÉE,
15th Sept. 1916.

540. The *Bengalee* writes that it may be suggested that some of the problems relating to youth which are peculiar to Bengal arise from the struggle for existence by men who belong socially to the better classes but who through economic pressure stand lower than the artisan. Several years of costly education at the University does not in many instances enable them to earn as much as a carpenter or a mason. A commercial training will help Bengali youths to carve out a career and take their legitimate share in the huge foreign and internal trade of Bengal. At the beginning they will have to try and adapt themselves to existing conditions by working with the firms now engaged in business, but their outlook on life will certainly be rendered less gloomy. Apart from this much-needed relief, wider facilities for the teaching of commerce will give a sound and practical turn to education, and the study of economics and an appreciation of economic facts as they have been and are in this and other countries, will have a very sobering effect on students, enabling them to see the world in proper perspective—as it is, rather than as they imagine it to be.

(h)—General.

541. The *Herald* writes:—While all India is thinking of self-government, His Excellency the Viceroy states calmly that he requires larger powers of nomination for

Nomination or election?

his Legislative Council. The journal confesses that it never thought His Excellency would be so retrograde in his views as to actually express an opinion of this kind. What was the reason for such a demand on His Excellency's part? There are so many communities in India that it is not possible with limited powers of nomination to do justice to all of them. Is nomination the only way of doing justice to the various communities? Why not extend the Legislative Council and set apart a number of seats for elected representatives of important minorities? Regarding the nomination of a member of the Indian Army to the Imperial Council, the journal remarks that this is the first time one hears that seats in the Legislative Council are disposed of as rewards for services rendered.

HERALD,
12th Sept. 1916.

542. The *Bengalee* writes:—For the first time in the history of the Howrah Municipality an Indian has been elected

Howrah Municipality.

BENGALÉE,
14th Sept. 1916.

Chairman, and to the bewilderment of the extremists in the Anglo-Indian Press, the election has been confirmed by the Government. It is a bomb-shell in the camp of the reactionaries and the enemies of local self-government, and they must do their best to belittle the experiment. Hitherto when the municipal affairs of Howrah were controlled by a Civilian Chairman, not the whisper of a complaint was heard. Howrah was then apparently the abode of health and plenty, a paradise, the blissfulness of which was only marred by the noise of trains and the whistling of engines. All this, however, is now changed, because forsooth an Indian controls the civic life of the town.

543. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—The administration of the Burdwan district presents a unique spectacle: it

Burdwan district.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
15th Sept. 1916.

is under the management of Indian officials from top to bottom. It is seen that the District and Sessions Judge, though a Civilian, is an Indian; so is the officiating District Magistrate, who belongs to the Provincial Service. Needless to say, all their subordinates are Indians. The people of Burdwan are to be congratulated on this experiment, and the journal hopes that this arrangement will continue long in the interests of all concerned.

544. The *Bengalee* writes:—It is not merely sympathy for Indian aspirations that is wanted, but steps will have to

The war and India's aspirations.

BENGALÉE,
16th Sept. 1916.

be taken for the fulfilment of these aspirations. The war has established beyond cavil or question the right of India to be placed on the same level as the self-governing Colonies, with full control over her own affairs while indissolubly bound with the Empire. Directly the war is over, the British Government, in consultation with the Government of India, will have to decide the place of India in the Empire. A greater trial than that through which India is passing can scarcely be conceived. German and other machinations to create unrest in India have failed. Hardly a ripple has been noticed on the placid surface of Indian life, while India has nobly responded to the call of duty and has gallantly taken part in the defence of the Empire. The time has gone by when mere sympathy with Indian aspirations would have satisfied the Indians; the time has come for the fulfilment of those aspirations.

545. The *Bengalee* writes:—The first sedition case in Bihar has been concluded. Raghur Prasad was placed on his

The Bihar sedition case.

BENGALÉE,
17th Sept. 1916.

trial before a Special Tribunal on a charge of sedition and has been convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The only importance that attaches to this case is that it is the first of its kind in Bihar, which hitherto prided itself on its invulnerable loyalty. Counsel for the prosecution said that the contagion of sedition had spread from Bengal and the United Provinces. The paper emphatically denies that the presence of a few wrong-headed young men either in Bengal or the United Provinces stamps either province as seditious and disloyal. Bihar formed part of Bengal even during the Moghul period, and it has no reason now to decry the older provinces.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
19th Sept. 1916.

546. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes :—The conclusions at which the Public Services Commission have arrived are yet unknown, but judging from previous experiences, the worst must be prepared for. The Commission appointed in 1887 was far more representative than the last one, yet its result was very disappointing. This time the only Indian on the Commission who could fight—the late Mr. Gokhale—died before its deliberations came to an end. One can thus easily conceive what is in store for Indians. It is an open secret that not only has the universal Indian demand for simultaneous Civil Service Examinations in England and India been rejected, but that some of the Indian members are reported to have sided with the officials in this matter. In short, the journal is informed that the Indians have lost, and the Anglo-Indians gained, all along the line, so when the report of the Commission is published, there will be mourning in the Indian and rejoicing in the Anglo-Indian community.

III.—LEGISLATION.

HERALD,
11th Sept. 1916.

547. The *Herald* writes that no one can deny that the administration of the Defence of India Act in Bengal has created uneasiness in the public mind, and that the Indian Association have only voiced the general sentiment of the people in addressing a representation to the Government of Bengal. The fact that the Association have wisely refrained from discussing the policy of that measure, although they hold strong views on the matter, shows that their criticisms and suggestions are not the outcome of a captious spirit ready to find fault with the Government and embarrass it on every possible occasion, but the desire to strengthen the position of the Government by alleviating the uneasiness which pervades the public mind. It need hardly be added that a measure which invests the executive with such extraordinary powers as the Defence Act does, cannot fail to provoke resentment among the people, whatever may be its necessity. The executive therefore has to be particularly careful that the operation of the Act may not intensify that resentment by defects which are within the power of the Government to remedy.

J. E. SPENCER,
Offg. Special Assistant.

13, ELYSIUM ROW,
CALCUTTA,
The 23rd September 1916.